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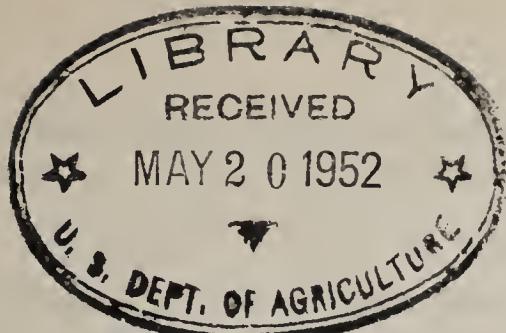
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How Man Starts New Forests



Where fire or unwise timber cutting or grazing animals prevent the forest from growing back by itself, man must establish it anew. Where poor land has been cleared for farming and then given up, new forests must be planted, sometimes by Mother Nature but more often by Man, to make it grow good trees again.

More than 60 million acres of forest land need planting in the United States, 5 million in New York State alone.

The forester's first step in tree planting is to gather seed from the kind of trees to be planted in the new forest. Such seed must usually

be collected in the fall six months or so before planting time and carefully dried and stored. Refrigeration may be necessary for certain kinds of seeds.

The seed is planted in seed beds in forest tree nurseries. There the seedlings are carefully watered and constantly protected from diseases and insects. After from one to four years in the nursery, the young trees are carefully dug, packed to keep the roots always moist during shipment, and sent to the area where the planting is to be done.

At the planting site, men usually plant the trees about six feet apart. The tools they use may be mattocks, grub hoes, planting bars or tree planting machines. While planting the trees, they carry them in buckets or boxes designed to keep the roots moist. The holes are dug deep enough so that the roots spread out downward without being curled back or bunched into a ball. The soil is tamped firmly about the roots to prevent air pockets which dry out the roots and kill the trees. Where a crop of Christmas trees is to be raised, the trees are sometimes planted much closer together.

After planting, the trees must be protected from fire, grazing animals, insects, and diseases, and sometimes from shrubs and worthless kinds of trees which spring up naturally and choke them out. This competing brush must be removed to give them growing space. If they are given this care, in a surprisingly few years the planted land will once again support a crop -- trees. The water holding capacity of the soil will be increased, there will be food and shelter for wildlife, and the threat of soil erosion will have been reduced.

Tree planting by Man is often expensive, but it is necessary where the forest has been abused. Wise use of our present forests will keep them always productive and make much tree planting unnecessary.

Activities:

Gather different kinds of tree seeds.

Describe how nature distributes and plants seeds by squirrels, winds, birds, etc.

Plant some tree seeds in the spring in a garden or in soil flats.

Plant trees on a school forest or other land with trees obtained through the state forester.

Report on a tree planting interview with a forester.

In the United States, most trees for planting idle forest acres are raised in state tree nurseries. Ask your state forester about the nurseries in your State. (List is attached.)

Alabama	State Forester	5 N. Bainbridge St.	Montgomery 4, Ala.
Arizona	None		
Arkansas	Forest Director	P. O. Box 1940	Little Rock, Ark.
California	State Forester	State Office Bldg. #1	Sacramento 14, Calif.
Colorado	Ext. Forester	Col. A.&M. College	Fort Collins, Col.
Connecticut	State Forester	165 Capitol Ave.	Hartford 15, Conn.
Delaware	State Forester	State House	Dover, Delaware
Florida	State Forester	P. O. Box 1200	Tallahassee, Fla.
Georgia	Forest Director	State Capitol	Atlanta 3, Ga.
Hawaii	Terr. Forester	P. O. Box 5425	
Idaho	Dean of Forestry	Pawaa Substation	Honolulu, Hawaii
Illinois	State Forester	University of Idaho	Moscow, Idaho
Indiana	State Forester	301½ E. Monroe St.	Springfield, Ill.
Iowa	Supt. of Forests	311-325 W. Washington St.	Indianapolis 9, Ind.
Kansas	Ext. Forester	7th & Court Sts.	Des Moines 9, Iowa
Kentucky	Forester Director	State College	Manhattan, Kansas
Louisiana	State Forester	Division of Forestry	Frankfort, Ky.
Maine	State Forester	P. O. Box 1269	Baton Rouge, 1, La.
Maryland	Forest Director	Maine Forest Service	Augusta, Maine
Massachusetts	Forest Director	State Office Bldg.	Annapolis, Md.
Michigan	Dir. Div. of Conservation	15 Ashburton Place	Boston 8, Mass.
		Michigan State College	East Lansing, Mich.
Minnesota	Forest Director	State Office Bldg.	St. Paul 1, Minn.
Mississippi	State Forester	P. O. Box 649	Jackson 5, Mississippi
Missouri	State Forester		Jefferson City, Mo.
Montana	Dean of Forestry	Mont. State University	Missoula, Mont.
Nebraska	Ext. Forester	University of Nebraska	Lincoln 1, Neb.
Nevada	Ext. Forester	State Capitol	Carson City, Nev.
			(no formal agree.)
New Hampshire	State Forester	State Office Bldg.	Concord, N. H.
New Jersey	State Forester	State House Annex	Trenton 7, N. J.
New Mexico	None		
New York	Forest Director	Lands & Forests, Div.	Albany 7, N. Y.
North Carolina	State Forester	P. O. Box 2719	Raleigh, N. C.
North Dakota	State Forester		Bottineau, N. D.
Ohio	Chief, Forestry	1500 Dublin Road	Columbus, Ohio
Oklahoma	Forest Director	536 State Capitol	Oklahoma City 5, Okla.
Oregon	State Forester		Salem, Oregon
Pennsylvania	Chief, Forests	Bureau of Forests	Harrisburg, Penn.
Rhode Island	Chief Forester	18 State House	Providence 2, R. I.
South Carolina	State Forester	506 Calhoun Office Bldg.	Columbia 1, S. C.
South Dakota	State Forester		Pierre, S. D.
Tennessee	State Forester	309 New State Office Bldg.	Nashville 3, Tenn.
Texas	Forest Director	A. & M. College	College Station 5, Texas
Utah	Forestry Prof.	Utah State Ag. College	Logan, Utah
Vermont	State Forester		Montpelier, Vt.
Virginia	State Forester	University Station	Charlottesville, Va.
Washington	Forestry Head	State College of Wash.	Pullman, Wash.
West Virginia	State Forester		Charleston, 5, W. Va.
Wisconsin	Conservation Dir.		Madison 2, Wis.
Wyoming	Asst. Director	Experiment Station	Laramie, Wyoming

Conservation Pledge

I GIVE MY
PLEDGE AS AN AMERICAN
TO SAVE AND FAITHFULLY TO
DEFEND FROM WASTE THE
NATURAL RESOURCES OF
MY COUNTRY — ITS SOIL
AND MINERALS, ITS
FORESTS, WATERS,
AND WILDLIFE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
U. S. FOREST SERVICE

Washington, D. C.

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